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been twice in London, the second time at the request of the board of the African Institution, who were desirous of consulting with him as to the best means of carrying their benevolent views respecting Africa into effect.

From the preceding memoir, the reader must have become acquainted with the prominent features of Paul Cuffee's character. A sound understanding, united with energy and perseverance, seems to have rendered him capable of surmounting difficulties which would have discouraged an ordinary mind; whilst the failures, which have attended his well concerted plans, have rather resulted from casualties, than from error in judgment.

Born under peculiar disadvantages, deprived of the benefits of early education, and his meridian spent in toil

and vicissitudes, he has struggled under disadvantages which have seldom occurred in the career of any individual. Yet under the pressure of these difficulties, he seems to have fostered dispositions of mind which qualify him for any station of life to which he may be introduced.

His person is tall, well formed and athletic; his deportment conciliating, yet dignified and serious. His prudence strengthened by parental care and example, no doubt guarded him in his youth, when exposed to the dissolute company which unavoidably attends a seafaring life; whilst religion, influencing his mind by its secret guidance in silent reflection, has in advancing manhood, added to the brightness of his character, and instituted or confirmed his disposition to practical good.

DETACHED ANECDOTES.

VERSÁTILITY OF GENIUS.

"GUYTON DE MORVEAU," says a late fugitive tour in France, "is one of the most extraordinary men of the age, both for the prodigious extent of his acquirements, and the versatility of his powers. His history is exceedingly curious. He was before the Revolution Attorney-General in the Parliament of Dijon, and at the head of the bar in his native province. He was sent to the legislative assembly in 1789, and became first the Secretary, and then President of that body in 1792. Here he distinguished himself as a financier, and as a most infuriate republican. In the convention of which he was made a member, he co-operated zealously in all the views and atrocities of Jacobinism, and voted for the death of the King with marked

asperity. He afterwards acted as Secretary to the convention, and as a member of the committee of public safety. He was sent by the convention to the army of the Moselle, to superintend the ærostatic expeditions; and at the battle of Fleurus, was seen hovering over the French army in a balloon. He became subsequently a member of the council of five hundred, and was there conspicuous in the department of finance, and of inland navigation. He presented at the same time various and very able reports, on questions connected with the physical sciences and the arts. In 1800, he was appointed Administrator of the mint, and director of the polytechnic-school, and in 1804, an officer of the legion of honour, &c. I saw him in 1807 as President of the first class of the Institute, and rank-

ing among the leading characters of that body. His works are voluminous, and comprise numerous essays upon natural philosophy, natural history and chemistry; a copious treatise on practical and theoretic chemistry; a dictionary of the same science, several volumes of forensic speeches, and of discourses upon jurisprudence, and a collection of fugitive poems. All these possess uncommon excellence of their kind. The world owes to him the important discovery of the mode of purifying air by the evaporation of muriatic acid. Guyton is a very short man, with a sharp visage, and a most piercing eye. His elocution is sometimes brilliant, and always dignified, easy, and energetic."

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The following lines point out a necessary rule to prevent confusion in travelling. Horne Tooke, in his Grammatical Treatise, the Diversions of Purley, adduces them to demonstrate the radical meaning of the word RIGHT, as derived from the Latin participle REGITUM, ordered, and also to exhibit how the original meaning is often lost in the figurative meanings, which custom afterwards attaches to words.

"The rule of the road is a paradox quite,
In your carriage, as you drive along,
If you keep to the left, you are sure to be
right,
If you keep to the right, you are wrong."

DIFFERENT MODES OF SEEKING CELEBRITY.

The Norwegians are extravagantly fond of courtly distinctions, and of titles, though they have no immunities annexed to them, and are easily purchased. Mary Wolstonecraft, in her very interesting letters from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, relates, that "one distinction, or rather trophy of nobility, which might have occurred to the Hottentots, was a bunch of hog's bristles placed on the horses' heads; sur-

mounting that part of the harness to which a round piece of brass often dangles, fatiguing the eye with its idle motion." While we are amused by the relation of customs which differ from our own, we might be instructed by reflecting what an inhabitant of Norway would think of some of our fashions. Surely a bunch of hog's bristles is as good, and not near so expensive as some of the ornamental trappings with which our nobility and modern beaux, conscious of their own intellectual inferiority, and seeking celebrity from the whimsicality of their ornaments, think it necessary to adorn their horses.

"The toys of children satisfy the child."

The hog's bristles might form a good ornament for the gentlemen's boots, and would discover at least as much ingenuity as the tassels with which they are now decorated.

Vanity, and a wish for distinction, are not confined to our beaux, as even some persons who possess a little knowledge are extremely anxious to assume scientific titles. I was amused some months ago in passing through the town of Kells, in the county Meath, to perceive, on a sign over a very small garden-seed-shop, that after an enumeration of the qualifications of the owner of the shop as a gardener, he styled himself, "Botanical Doctor of Herbs!" This *Doctor* reminded me of Goldsmith's description of the village schoolmaster, whose

—"Words of learn'd length, and thundering sound,
Amaz'd the gazing rustics rang'd around,
And still they gaz'd, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew!"

Y.

SINGULAR EFFORT TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES OF TRAVELLING IN THE BACK SETTLEMENTS OF AMERICA.

Lancaster, Ohio, July 10th, 1811.
Adam Deeds and wife arrived a

few weeks since in this neighbourhood, from Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, a journey of upwards of 400 miles, which they performed with a common wheelbarrow, loaded with 140 lbs. of baggage, in 32 days. He is upwards of sixty years of age.

American and West Indian Freedom, illustrated by Advertisements, Narratives, &c.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber, some time in the month of May last, without any provocation whatever, my Negro man Tim. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, a little knock-kneed, between 35 and 40 years of age, has a very large beard, which extends high on his cheeks, bushy head of hair, and both his great toes much longer than common; professes to be of the Methodist persuasion, and frequently preaches and exhorts. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me safe and sound, or Twenty Dollars for his head. He has a wife at John Skinner's, esq., where, and at the Methodist's night meetings, he has lately been seen. All Masters of vessels, and others, are hereby forewarned employing or carrying said fellow off, under the penalty of the law. MYLES O'MALLEY.

*Chowan County, 15th July, 1811.
[From the Edenton (North Carolina) Gazette, August 6th, 1811.]*

FOR SALE,

A good cook; and a washer-woman, with or without her two children. Inquire of Jos. ARMSTRONG.
Aug. 28—21. [Barbadoes Paper.]

TO BE SOLD.

A Barbadian Negro man, a good butler and house servant; a ditto

Boy, 16 or 17 years old, that has been at the coopers' trade near four years; a ditto Woman, a carrier of goods about the town: they are sold for no fault. Also a handsome American saddle, an 1 draft horse, &c,

Apply to JOHN HARRIS.

Aug. 25—11.

A MAN SERVANT.

Eight years servitude of a Negro Man to be disposed of.—He is a complete house servant, is tidy and neat in his person, is healthy and sober, and understands the management of horses. Apply to No. 109, Front-street.

In the Jamaica paper of July 16th, is an advertisement for a runaway Negress, in which a large reward is offered for her recovery back. It is also stated, that it is suspected "*she is harboured by her Husband!!*" In England, the harbouring of a wife is not reckoned a very great crime.

HORRID BARBARITY.

Negro Slavery in Nevis.—We are about to relate the most atrocious and unparalleled scenes of ferocious cruelty, and judicial chicanery, that were perhaps ever before stated in an English journal, and performed by Englishmen. The theatre of this lawless barbarity was in the small West India island of Nevis; the chief actor was Edward Huggins, sen. esq. one of the principal planters in that island.

It appears that some of his slaves had manifested some repugnance to an illegal exaction of night-work, which determined him to gratify his vengeance, by making the public market-place of Charlestown the theatre of a dreadful execution upon his unfortunate slaves. Accordingly, on the 23d of January, 1810,

he went, attended by two of his sons on horseback, with upwards of twenty of his devoted victims, men and women, in custody of the drivers, through the streets of Charlestown to the market place, and there proceeded to indulge his cruelty to the utmost, during more than two hours, (from nine till near twelve at noon), in the face of day, and in the sight and hearing not only of free persons, but of magistrates, who offered him no opposition. To one negro-man he gave, by the hands of expert drivers, with a cart-whip, the instrument used to inflict these punishments, 365 lashes; to another, 115; a third, 165; a fourth, 252; a fifth, 212; a sixth, 181; a seventh, 187. To a woman, 110; to another, 58; a third, 97; a fourth, 83; a fifth, 89; a sixth, 212; a seventh, 291; and to several other women and men, various other cruel measures of the same punishment. The poor sufferers were, of course, dreadfully cut and mangled, but they were conveyed to the plantations of their savage master, and attended by his Surgeon, who, at his request, was present at the execution; and who, though a Justice of the peace, did not interfere as such, to prevent or forbid the crime. By his evidence at the trial, which afterwards took place, it would appear that none of them died, though he admitted that many of them suffered severely from fevers, the effects of their punishment.

But by a subsequent account received from Nevis, it appears, that

one of the women, who was the most severely whipped, had died since the trial, or has since been discovered to be dead. Either this, or some other female sufferer, cried out during the whipping, that she was with child, but was disregarded, and her punishment went on. Among the circumstances of cruelty which have been mentioned, one of the drivers, or executioners, was brother to one of the men whom he was compelled to lacerate in the presence of the unfeeling master!

This monster of cruelty, Edward Huggins, was tried, found guilty, and executed. It appears, however, that by his satirical writings, he had previously offended the planters of Nevis. If he had not thus offended, it is doubtful whether a West Indian jury would have pronounced a verdict, which would have subjected him to death for cruelty to his slaves.

The Prince Regent, to whom this business has been represented, has directed, that all the magistrates who might have known and prevented such an outrage, should be deprived of their commissions in the most public and disgraceful manner possible, as a just but inadequate punishment of their crime. Governor Elliot has also received his Royal Highness's instruction to investigate the business more completely. The African Institution have also taken up the inquiry, and mean to publish the minutes of evidence taken on the inquiry into this infamous transaction.